SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1880.

Amorements To. Day. Academ . of Benign-Annual Exhibition. Daly's here Theater-The Brock. Matthew Fifth Avenue The tre-Plate of Persons. Matter Gran Opera House-Healt of Onc. Matters. Healty's Theore-Presidigitation. Matters. Madinas Squa e Carden-Harri Kirke. Mattaca Metropolit a Concert wall-Residway, lib av and data Acre York Aquirtum-Ten Nights in a Barroom Nib o's arden Frengeline Matines.
Park Theater Jobus Wiltomit. Hatines.
Nandard Theater Under Insta Colin. Natines.
Loinn Square Theat o Boccocts. Natines. Wallach's Theatre-Sie Scoops to Canquer. Matines Windsor Theatre-Our Candidate. Matines

Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line ... Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line. Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Banking and Financial (after money article)...... 0 75 Reading Notices, with "Adv.," 34 page, per line.... 1 50 Reading Notices, with "Adv.." 1st or 2d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The Decision Near at Hand. All who are for a third term are for im perialism.

It is too plain to admit of argument. Then the people will understand it perfeetly.

All who are for GRANT are in favor of imperialism.

We understand that perfectly. Then who does not?

The Machine and the Majority.

Gen. Grant has only about a dozen delegates to the Chicago Convention in all the Northern and Western States excepting New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois. In the Conventions of the three last-named States very high-handed measures were employed to secure majorities for Grant. and in each case the majority was small and unstable. In the Conventions of these three States resolutions instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for GRANT were carried by small majorities in the face of the most violent opposition.

It is, therefore, clearly apparent that the general sentiment of the party is hostile to GHANT in the only States which it stands the slightest chance of carrying at the election in November. But do the third-term conspirators propose to pay the slightest regard to the expressed wishes of the great mass of the Republicans? Not at all. ROSCOE CONKLING, DON CAMERON, and JOHN LOGAN intend to drive the machine at Chicago right over the majority. They did it at Utica, Harrisburg, and Springfield, and their victims hardly had the spirit to lift up a feeble note of protest. The conspirators seemed to fear them a little then. They af-

fect to despise them thoroughly now. But let us wait and see the struggle at Chicago. Perhaps the anti-third-term Republicans will pluck up courage enough to rise to their feet and seize the machine by the throttle valve and throw it off the track. It would be an interesting spectacle to behold Conkling, Cameron, and Logan on their knees begging for quarter.

Four Millions Wanted by Thompson

The job for the finishing of the four doubleturreted monitors is one of the most outrageous which has been concected at Washington for several years. It was started in the interest of John Roach and other contractors, and has been pushed on from stage to stage until now the venerable Mr. Thompson has been led to ask from Congress the money required for the undertaking.

First came a resolution ordering a survey of the unfinished vessels. Then followed a cutand-dried report recommending their completion after new and expensive plans. And last, we had, on Thursday, a communication from the ancient Thompson to the Senate, ding for the money to car Everything has proceeded in a predetermined order, and the Ring must be satisfled with their success up to this point. It now remains to be seen whether Congress will obediently perform the part assigned to it, and hand over to the jobbers the four millions they want.

In his communication to the President of the Senate, Mr. Thompson puts the total amount required for finishing the vessels at \$4.098,836.14, or more than a million dollars each. "Considering the necessities of the service," he says, all this money " would be, in my opinion, well applied in their completion." The contractors who are to do the work are also ready to swear that it will be well applied. But even if Mr. Thompson and John Roach and the rest have found it so easy to reach this conclusion, the people ought to know the facts regarding these four vessels and what it is proposed to make

These double-turreted monitors have already eaten up millions of money. Secon Robeson first undertook to use them to make work for favorite contractors, and when he went out of the Navy Department Mr. Thompson found himself unable to complete the job for lack of money. They have therefore remained as he received them up to the last year of HAYES. But the job was too fat to be abandoned in that way. The contractors and the naval men in their interest have kept it in mind, and have not ceased to lay plans for carrying it out. These plans were under consideration last year, and early after the assembling of the present Congress they were made definite. Finally, Mr. Thompson was brought to favor them.

Under the pretence of altering old vessels, in reality new vessels with old names are to be built; and the first estimated cost is about a million dollars each. If the job succeeds, and they are pushed ahead, much more will probably be spent on them before they are ready for sea. To make the work more expensive, Secon Roneson's plans for their reconstruction are to be essentially

And when they are done they can be nothfar more than ironelads of the third class, vo-nets of no practical use to us, and whose maintenance will eat up a large sum of money annually. For instance, it is proresent to make the side armor of the Puritan ten inches in thickness and the turret armor two beenches, when armorof twice that thickness to now used in foreign navies. Under to dicennistances, even with the compound of Thes with twin screws which the Ring thornof pulling in them, can they be fast Vescois, For their armament we have no gues which compare with the inferior rifles | next week. of Europe, and if we undertake to equal even the 35-ton, for instance, another heavy bill must be incurred.

thangress is asked to give more than four millions of the people's money as the first installment toward the expense of building

expenditures to which designing men are trying to commit the country We need no vessels of the kind

Why Don't the Immigrants Go South Mr. FRANCIS FONTAINE, the Commissioner of Immigration for Georgia, showed recently in THE SUN what great inducements that State offers to new settlers. Yet, with immigration going on at the rate of two thousand a day, it is impossible for him to get a score of domestic servants for Georgia. The freshly landed Germans, Scandinavians, English, and Irish are crowding the trains for the West, ten or fifteen thousand proceeding thither weekly. But it is hard to get a car load of them for the South.

It is true that, as Mr. FONTAINE says, most Immigrants buy tickets before leaving Europe which carry them to distant points in the West. They come in companies organized with a view of settlement in some specific region in the far Western States. Therefore it is useless to approach them after their arrival with inducements to make their homes elsewhere.

Unquestionably it is a great advantage for them that they should embark for the New World with their definite destination fixed in advance. The organizations of recent years for bringing over these companies of foreigners, many of whom are neighbors, and placing them in prearranged settlements, are a decided improvement on the old unsystematic way, when so many of the immigrants crossed with only a general idea of making for themselves homes somewhere in the republic. They give to immigration the system it needs, and benefit both the newcomer and ourselves. Though Castle Garden is now receiving a much larger number of arrivals than ever before in its history, its business proceeds after an orderly fashion, and but a few hours intervene between the landing of the immigrants and the continuance of their journey to the West. They are thus protected against the runners who once plundered them, and are no longer a dazed crowd,

without leadership or a definite purpose But why do they not learn the advantages of the South as a place for settlement before they leave Europe? Why do they choose the West and neglect the fertile South? The agents of Southern States can present inducements as well as the agents who organize the companies who go to Iowa and Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas; but why do they flud it so hard to get the intending emigrants to listen to them?

Undoubtedly Mr. FONTAINE is right in saying that Georgia and the other Southern States are ready to cordially receive immigrants. Of course they want them, for the amount of improved land throughout the South which is seeking purchasers is enormous, and of unimproved land there is a still greater supply. The more good citizens are added to the different States, the richer will be those who are already there. In Virginia, in Georgia, in North Carolina,

and in other Southern States, there is also an abundance of mineral wealth which needs development. Moreover, an increasing population will stimulate and require the building of new railroads, and the increase and improvement of ordinary roads, which are now in a bad state throughout the South. In market gardening alone thousands of Germans, who understand economical agriculture, could speedily earn a comfortable living in the many favorable localities along the Atlantic coast. This sort of farming has been much developed since the war in parts of Virginia, in South Carolina, and Florida, but it can be profitably extended much further. Along the Gulf coast of Alabama there is an admirable region for it. Florida is now sending us a supply of early vegetables, for which the demand is large and steady, and its oranges command a higher price than any others. The profit from a Florida orange grove when once it has been brought into bearing is said to be one of the best within the reach of the agriculturist, and the cultivation of oranges may be many times increased there and in

Alabama without overstocking the market. We leave entirely out of consideration the grain and cotton crops of the South, for stood. If Texas alone raised the crop of cotton it is capable of producing, its yield would equal the whole crop now produced at | demijohn.

And yet immigrants shun the South. Mr JOHN BRIGHT says it is because the old temper of the people continues to exist, and unquestionably there is a feeling abroad that this is the case. Immigrants are afraid that they will not get hospitable treatment at the South; that the stigma slavery put upon labor will stand in the way of their equality. They hear from their friends in the United States reports of the South which make them avoid it, and they have greater hopes of social as well as material advancement in the West. It is the old curse of slavery that haunts the South, which is now placed under the necessity of proving its hospitality toward free labor, and its disposition to give it the place of

honor it deserves. Mr. FONTAINE, we well know, speaks only the truth when he says that the industrious immigrant is sure of proper consideration in Georgia; and that his chances of profitable employment in that State and in other Southern States are in many respects unequalled at the West, is indisputable. A farmer with a little capital has an unex-

celled opportunity there. But the South has a prejudice against it to conquer. When it has once overcome that, the success of the companies of settlers who will arrive will advertise its advantages to many thousands more, and the line of immigration will begin to pour that way. Rapid immigration to the South must take place before many years, for nature has nade it on some accounts the most desirable part of the country, and it is yet a thinly peopled region.

Anybody but Grant.

This is the common cry of the Republican populace at present: Anybody but GRANT. Whom can they name? BLAINE? SHER-MAN? EDMUNDS?

Any one of these candidates or, as to that, anybody else- is preferable to GRANT. How does that suit? We should say: All right; any one else rather than GRANT.

Although confining itself to routine duties only, Congress makes little progress toward adjournment. The House drones over the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the Senate consumes valuable time in the consideration of what should be taken up next. Meantime, the members are dropping off to their homes, where the temperature is cooler than in Washington, or to Chicago, where there is more excitement, and there is a prospect that at least one branch will find itself without a quorum

The threescore master millers of England, Scotland, and Ireland, who came to New York in the Bothmin, and are on the way to the millers' world's fair, which opens in Cincinnati on Tuesday, should not fall to see some of the wheat fields of the West during their tour. four ironciads which will only rank with the That will supplement their inspection of the may often prove of as much practical value as armored vessels of ten years ago! It is a milling machinery collected in Cincinnati, and | the more exact scientific operations conducted first step toward an extravagance in naval | will enable them to give a professional coinion | in the observatories.

to untravelled British millers and farmers on the wonderful stories current about the length, breadth, and height of American grain fields.

It should not be forgotten by those who are interested that to-morrow is the day suggested by a combination of nineteen clergy men for special prayer that the Chicago and Cincinnati Conventions may nominate the right men. But it should also and especially be borne in mind that nothing would be more deserving of censure than to use this invitation as a cover for injecting a stump speech into what imports to be a prayer to God. It is not always in good taste to misuse the opportunity of a sermon for the purposes of a political harangue; but when a prayer is employed to serve the turn of a particular political candidate, the case is incomparably worse. Those ministers and others, therefore, who accept the suggestion for prayers in behalf of the Presidential Conventions to morrow should be quite clear that their real does not outrun discretion, and that their minds and spirits are free from any propensity for electioneering.

Enormous as are the aggregate stakes of an English racing season, and large as are the profits that fall sometimes to the winners, the apparent gains of the fortunate few are decep tive to a superficial glance. Apart from the fact hat those supporters of the turf who are in the habit of betting often overbalance their heavy winnings by their losses, even the legitimate gains by stakes are offset by great stable expenses. The cost of fitting up and maintaining an adequate stable, with its horses of all ager and in all stages of preparation, its trainers and attendants, and thereafter the entrance fee and jockeys' fees of the races, make an actual net gain from this pursuit an exceptional experience.

While the Hon. ALLEN G. THURMAN swelters as presiding officer of the sleepy Senate. getting red in the face over vexed appeals from lecisions, and heated over constructions of the rules. WM. A. WHEELER puts on fresh bait. and, under refreshing shade, with the cool water of the St. Regis River trickling through his boots, tempts the cupping trout.

The London newspapers are attributing to the approaching rifle contest between Americans and Britons at Wimbledon a character which it does not possess. That "the best pos-sible British team" has been got together for the purpose may be very true, and nobody disputes it; but the National Rifle Association of this country has arranged no team to meet them, and whatever may be done will be a private arrangement of Mr. Hype. The Duke of CAMBRIDGE according to the Lord n despatches, calls it "a match between America and the United Kingdom, arranged under the suspices of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain and Ireland:" but it is really to be a match between the teams, as some of the spectators may remark, of Sir 'ENBY 'ALFORD and Mr. 'YDE. Very likely the latter will be able to secure volunteers enough, from the American team that goes to shoot at Dolly-Great Britain and Ireland at Wimbledon. But that does not alter the private and personal character of the arrangement, as distinguished from a Palma match. And Mr. Hype's purposes in the match, whatever they may be, are not necessarily those which would animate the National Rifle Association in selecting an American team of eight.

If GRANT should be able to seize the nomination at Chicago, then the preachers who issued the circular for prayer on the Presi dential question should redouble the fervency of their petitions for a good nomination at Cincinnati; for the nominee will be pretty sure to be elected if he runs against a third term candidate.

One of to-day's novel events will be the opening, at Newport, of the first national meet of bicycle clubs, at which riders from Massa. chusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York New Jersey, and Pennsylvania will be present The tournament is under the superintendence of the Mayor, and the city ordinances agains bicycle riding in the thoroughfares will be sus pended for the occasion. The event is notable as showing the rapid growth of bicyclism in this country, and there is little doubt that a na tional association of bicyclists will be among the fruits of the meeting.

All sensible persons know that hot weather is no time to be guzzling flery liquors, no matter how craftily and temptingly they may be dis guised as cooling beverages. But intemperance is also to be avoided in the use of the milder potables. The less lager, the less claret. the better; the less lemonade, soda water, or ice water, the better. Death lurks in the Good Templar's cooler as well as in the drunkard's

The Oaks yesterday supplied the previously missing element of surprise to the Epsom Meeting. In the Derby, on Wednesday the first and second places had been secured respectively by the first and second favorites, and the third place by a horse about sixth in the previous betting. But in the Oaks, the winner, Jenny Howlet, started with 25 to 1 against her, the second, Bonnie Marden, with 17 to 1 against her, and the third had barely been in the betting at all; whereas Versigny. with but 2 to 1 against her, Evasion with 3 to 1 and The Song, with 5 to 1, did not secure a

The Epsom Gold Cup was won by the renowned filly Fashion. The Epsom Meeting closes the May races.

Those who were out about sunrise yesterday morning saw a fine sight. The sun was clear, and not a cloud was seen in the eastern sky; but in the west, hanging over the Nev Jersey Hills, was a black bank of clouds, and as the sun rose in the sky there was seen outlined against these clouds a rainbow, perfect in its symmetry, with all its colors defined.

"At a rainbow in the morning." The old adage was justified. In the afternoon the wind blew briskly, and for a time rain fell, cooling the hot payements and refreshing

the city. The word scout covers a variety of meanings in popular use, which is possibly the reason why the House Committee on Way Claims has sought to put a definition on record in discussing the bill for the relief of DARNEY WALKER. The committee generalize as fol-

lows: headquarters, waiting for a job and supported at forering the supported at forering the supported at forering the supported at forering the support of the s

Having accomplished this bit of description of scouts in general, the committee decide in regard to the particular scout, Dabney Walker, employed in the Army of the Potomac, that he undoubtedly earned the \$360 paid him, but that his evidence is insufficient for obtaining the \$1,525 additional which he asks.

The Committee on Solar Physics of the British Committee of Council on Education have made a report recommending a careful study of the sun for the next three or four years. They attach the greatest importance to the return of the sun spot cycle in its relation to the meteorological conditions of the earth, and intimate that the study of solar phenomena may prove of much practical use in foresceing the character of the seasons. It would be unfortunate if amateurs in astronomy should think this a study too abstruse for them. A small natroomical telescops, and a little skill in handling it, are all that any one needs to enable him to view the action of those tremendous forces in the sun whose disturbing power is feit in the climates of the earth. And such observations

NEXT WEDNESDAY'S CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Grant and Blaine are the rival candidates for the nomination at Chicago. Sherman and the others are no

really objects of attention.

If defeated, Blaine's public career will be virtually at an end. While the Republican party maintains its ascendancy in Maine-an ascondancy at all times uncertain-he may be kept in the Senate, or he might be returned to the House; but as a power in politics he would be lost. No man can sharply contest two successive nominations for President, come within reach of both, be defeated, and then expect to be taken up again. The fate of Henry Clay is a warning which parties are not likely to forget. Should Grant be nominated, it will be by means that must provoke deep resentment and fill tens of thousands of old and loyal Republicans with stern indignation-not because their favorite is rejected, which involves only s personal grief, but because a faction of selfish leaders in the Senate, bent on rule or ruin, has been able by the use of the machine to impose a candidate on the party, against its proand to make an issue before the country which will certainly end in defeat.

The forces of Blaine are made up of peculiar elements. Many of his friends are young and enthusiastic Republicans. Others are trained politicians who were cheated by Hayes. Others still are daring speculators who expe to profit largely if their man is elected, and who practise Addition. Division, and Silence. They understand the situation thoroughly, and

know exactly what defeat or success means. These interests are all fused in a determination to nominate Blains if it be possible, or, failing that, to beat the Conkling and Can eron combination at any cost. They are desperate, and prepared for the use of exceptional methods to insure one or other of these alternatives. In other words, if Blaine has to go down, his friends are determined that he anall not fall alone, provided they can upset the pillars of the Convention.

Defeat for Grant means exile from public view, loss of position, and the crushing out of the Senatorial syndicate. His surroundings are different from those of Blaine. He represents a political conspiracy, organized to seize the control of a great party, and through its agency to get possession of the Government, and to administer it as a close corporation. There is no pretence of enthusiaem about the campaign. The whole scheme is a piece of cold calculation and study, with the necessary audacity such as burgiars employ when intending to get possession of the contents of a bank safe.

Both factions will fight desperately, from the very necessity of the case, because compromise is not possible. The impression that Grant has the advantage in some respects will only embitter and excite the Blaine men to the most resolute efforts. They are fruitful in expedients, daring in attack, and not liable to panics. They are not deficient in the sinews of war.

The preliminary engagement will be for the entrol of the temporary organization of the Convention. Don Cameron is Chairman of the National Committee, and in that capacity may, by usage, name the temporary Chairman to start the machinery. If a Grant man gets the first footing, it will be hard to displace him. It is said in some quarters that Blaine has a majority of the National Committee on his side. If this be true, that majority may decide to take charge of the temporary organization, and, if resolute, they might oust Cameron. This claim may or may not be well founded. It remains to be tested.

But suppose Cameron able to name the Chairman and to force his organization. Suppose, further, that it should become evident to the Blaine men that they were to be beaten, and that Grant would be nominated unless some sudden and striking move should be made. Suppose at the supreme crisis, when all was thought to be lost, Blaine himself should appear on the ground by substitution, rouse the Convention by an electric appeal for harmony and nominate an entirely new man. What

effect would that produce on the body? This Convention is destined to be memorable in the annals of politics. The stakes are the greatest ever played for by a few men.

THE THIRD. TERMERS DESPERATE.

WASHINGTON, May 28 .- The desperation of the third-termers is made manifest by the recent outrage at Springfield, Illinois, where the Grant minority was transformed into a majority. It was also seen in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania and New York Conventions, where Conkling and Cameron only carried their point by the most despotic methods. The full and fair voice of the Republican party was not heard in these three great States, nor was an honest ex pression given to the preference of any one of the three Conventions. The gag, arbitrary rulings, and brute force were used to silence opposition to Grant.

While it is said that nothing succeeds like success, a victory obtained by foreing the nomination of a candidate, the record of whose administration is the worst in our history, and who is now pressed in flagrant violation of a cherished tradition of the Presidency, can hardly fail to provoke a mighty reaction; and when it comes the storm of resentment is likely to sweep all before it.

The Senatorial conspirators may be able to rush Grant through at Chleago by the modes adopted in the State Conventions, and by the free expenditure of money to buy up purchasable delegates. They are supposed to have the reversion of the Edmunds and Windom delegations, and these accessions to the votes already owned by the syndicate would give a najority in the Convention.

But the managers want something more than a bare majority or an ordinary triumph over Blaine and Sherman combined. They desire to go to the country with Grant nominated on the first ballot, and by the largest vote possible to be obtained, so as to be able to say that the opposition to him was always exaggerated, and that he was over all competitors the real choice of the Convention.

This is the way in which the third-term job is set up. Conkling and Company know very well that after their plans have been worked out at Chicago the real business will begin. It is one hing to cram Grant into the throat of the Convention, but quite another thing to make the people swallow the nomination after it is made. Professional politicians, as a rule, have little moral courage. Therefore there may be no bolt at Chicago, and the Blaine leaders may be the first to make unanimous the nomination

which they know to be fraudulent. But, outside that Convention, a sentiment exists which cannot be suppressed. Whether it will take an organized independent or a co operative form cannot now be predicted. If the anti-third-term and other elements could be even partially combined with the Demogracy upon an acceptable candidate, such as John M. Paimer of Illinois, his election would be certain by a great majority of the States and of the popular vote. There is a difficulty in perfecting such a fusion, because the aspirants of the Bourbon Democracy either think or have persunded themselves to believe that the intensity of opposition to Grant renders the election of the Cincinnati candidate reasonably sure, even though it were Bayard or Thurman.

This delusion may cost the opposition the

loss of the Presidency, when discretion might easily assure it. In an up-and-down issue be tween Bourbonism and Grantism, tens of thousands of votes inclined to go against the latter, and anxious for the opportunity to defeat the third term, would be lost. With or without cause, and it does not matter which the people of the North, and especially of the great Northwest, have an inward dread of the return of the Bourbon Democracy to power. They believe the fruits of the war would be lost by the election of any such regular, oldtashioned, Electoral-Commission Democrat as Thurman or Bayard. They are ready to supwould carry out a true Democratic policy, while he is personally free from Bourbonism, which they detest more that they fear Grantism. This

portant, if not a decisive, factor in the approach-

ng election. Conkling and his confederates are fully aware of the dangerous position they occupy. They hear the thin ice cracking under their feet. They know that a union of the opposition means for them overwhelming defeat. But the logic of necessity carries them forward. There is no place of retreat for them, and no compromise. In their desperate condition, these managers will count no cost and healtate at no step, however audacious.

TARDY WORK IN CONGRESS.

Little Prospect of an Adjournment Before the Middle of June. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- Speaker Randatl returned to-day from Philadelphia, where he has buried his mother. He is of opinion that Congress cannot adjourn before the 15th of June. The prospects of early adjournment had not grown brighter during the legislative week just passed. The House has consumed nearly the entire week in discussion of the Sundry Civil bill. The time of the Senate has been occupied chiefly in political debate over been occupied chiefly in political debate over the electoral resolution and Mr. Bayard's Supervisors' bill. Meanwhile the Republican members are slipping away one by one to Chicago, and there was a bare quorum in the House to-day. If the House should be left without a quorum it will be impossible to pass any bills by an aye and no vote. There are quite a number of Democratic absentees also. The session is believed to be so near the close that several members have quit the city not in-tending to return.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LEGISLATION. A Favorable Report on the Bill Extending the Time for its Complette

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The House Committee on Pacific Railroads treated the gossips to a genuine surprise to-day. For several months a bill to extend the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific road ten years has been pending in this committee. The Senate Committee on Railroads, which had a similar bill under consideration, agreed to report it favorably. The members of the House Committee seemed to be opposed to all propositions looking toward an extension of the franchises heretofore given to railroad corporations, and they agreed by an overwhelming majority to report adversely on the Northern Pacific's reuest. Mr. Newberry introduced another bill in the House granting the Northern Pacific six years additional time in which to complete its road. To-day the House Committee remained in session nearly five hours, and the various bills on its calendars relating to railroad grants were thoroughly discussed. Mr. Newberry and other friends of Northern Pacific made telling arguments in favor of the modified bill. They represented that the company had endeavored to the best of its ability to comply with the terms of the original net of incorporation; that the road had been built as rapidly as possible in the face of great difficulties; that the Government had already saved enormous sums of money in the matter of transportation over that part of the line already constructed, &c. These arguments were so potent that the committee decided to report the bill fivoratly. Messrs, Bliss and Martin voted in the negative. An attempt will be made to secure action on the bill at this session. complete its road. To-day the House

The committee also acted on the bill to extend The committee also acted on the bill to extend the time for completion of the Texas Pacific road. Mr. Welborn desired that no action should be taken, as the grant did not expire until May, 1882. The committee by a majority vote decided to appoint a sub-committee to draft a bill to provide for the restoration to the Government of all the lands originally granted to the Texas Pacific which may not have been earned by the construction of the road west of El Paso on the date of the expiration of the grant. The argument was made in committee that this action would tend to despectate the securities of the Texas Pacific Raifroad Company. This argument was not considered as worthy of answer. The point was made that the Southern Pacific Company is now building a through line with private capital, and it would be unfait to grant Government and to a competing company that has done bething outside of Texas toward the construction of a read.

THE UNIT RULE.

Every Delegate Entitled to Cast his Own Vote at Chiengo. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A very

portant point seems to me to have been overlo all the speculations on the probable action of the Chicago Convention in the early stages of its proceedings. The success or defeat of Gen. Grant will in all probabe decided by the dispowhat is called the unit rule. It has been suggested that siding officer favoring the third term may recuse to receive any votes of a State instructed to go into the

convention as a unit except through the Chairman of the delegation, and thus record the entire vote of such State for Grant But the fact is that, in accordance with all usage, the ruling of the Republican National Convention of 1878, confirming the right of each individual delegate to cast als own vote despite any instructions given by his State, holds good and is tunding on the Republican Sational Convention of 1880 until reversed, not by its pressing

but by a melority of its delegates. This belief in-ble, it a majority of the individual delegates at lo refuse to reverse the ruing of the last Repub-Sational derivation on this point, each delegate contified to east his easy vote in the Chicago Con-m, and no presiding officer can deprive him of that gat.

A case in point is the prevailing rule of Democratic Actional Conventions requiring a two thirds vote to commute a candidate. That rule prevails, and will prevail until act aside by the vote or a Convention, and for his re-sen the Benneratic Sational Committee, in its allow the Convention of this year, requested each State its state themselved in the election of deseases to Appress its views as to the expediency of adhering to unbullshing the two-thirds rule.

SHERIDAN SHOOK.

Mr. Blaine's Bread Upon the Waters.

Mr. Blaine's Bread pour Sir; To decide thet, will you inform me whether Mr. James G. Biaine stiel, will you inform me whether Mr. James G. Biaine stiel for the bill restricting Chinese emigration—the one sinch Mr. Bayes weeds. I form my opinion from the scitch the Regulations of most of the Pariste Suites have instructed their delegates to vote for limit in preference to Grant.

Mr. Blaine not only voted for the bill, Feb. 15. 1879, but he also made several smart speeches ngainst the Chinese, all of which were duty reported in the newspapers of the Pacific slope.

Committee Work in Congress. WASHINGTON, May 28 .- The House Committee

on Private Land Clausis, by a vote of 3 to 2-three mem-bers declining to vote-decided to-day to report adverse-ity to the Hume upon R. pre-scataire. Manning's (of Miss.) bill "to ascertain and determine the trile to the tract of land known as the Rimche Paroche Grande in the State of California-the Mescarrabus claim.

The House Committee in Commerce agreed to day to report averably to the House upon Representative Ross's full repealing completions allower through the levi Gate.

The House Committee of Patents acreed to day to make an arterior por to the House upon the Springer built is amounted by the House Upon the California of the California of the House Upon the California of the California

Discussing the Tariff.

Washington, May 28.-The Senate spent much time this morning in detaits as to whether the Earth Tariff July or the bill not hen H intax's relief bloodly for taken in Technical transformer and those selected, there was detaits that asked in the large of the Earth life in the large of the Earth life in the large of the Earth life and the Cartesian of the Earth life in the large of the Earth life in the large consistency of the Earth life in the large consistency being resched.

Elegant Editions of Standard Histories, Messrs. Harper & Brothers are adding to

heir other stains to mobile esteem for right to cal hemselves the great publishers of standard historica works in this country. To their editions of Molley, Hil-dreth, and other American historians they have lately added Hume and Macaulay, and now we have Gibbon is the same complete and permanent style. The work is in six active volumes, elegantly erinted, and has the notes of Milman, Guzel, and Dr. William Smith. It is not rec much to say that a more adequate and satisfactory edition of Gibban has probably never been published.

Mr. Charles Hallock, founder and late chief proprietor of Forest and Screen, has been induced to associate himself with the Sea World and Fishing this it, are ably conducted weekly journal outlished in this city, deoted exclusively to the commercial disteries, angling, and whithyology. Mr. Hallock has a colony and care enterprise at Hallock, Kittson County, in the Red River Valley, and goes there next week to remain until fail. He asbuilding an expensive hotel and grain elevator on there, and hopes to receive a large delocation of sports men as soon as the shooting season begins

Mr. P. P. Collier has published the first olume of a commission relation of the works of William ariston, one of the most interesting and pendlar of tree commisse writers. It is a large octave in double columns, sellectly well printed and handsonoily bound. It can take five of the more important among the author's tales, with forty full page original illustrations. It will be welcomed by a large body of readers who have hitherto not been able to procure Carleton's collected

A well printed and neatly bound abridgement of Webster's Dictionary has been issued by W. C. Sadlier of this city. It multiplees about exceptions in the unattridged distributer that is of general value, and is con inently adapted for popular use. The appendix, prising more than a third of the volume, contains an immay be prejudice, but it exists, and is an im- | mense body of information, statistical and otherwise.

AN INCURUS LIFTED.

All Russin Rejoicing over the Dismissal the Hated Count Telstoy.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 12 .- By the Czar'a ukase of May 6 Count Toistoy, Minister of Publie Instruction, was relieved from his dutiesin plain English, dismissed from office. This is an event of the greatest importance, news." says the St. Petersburg Golos, "will bring peace into thousands upon thousands of Russian families. We cannot add anything to what all Russia is now saying and feeling, and our voice is too feeble to express the feeling of relief that fills the hearts of tens of thousands of fathers and mothers. This happy news spread in St. Petersburg on Passion Saturday, and on Easter Sunday the people embraced each other more warmly than usual, congratulating one another upon the resurrection of the schools. It is reported that on that very day, even in spite of the silence of the Pravilelstrenny Vestnik (Official Messenger) on the subject, over three thousand despatches were sent from St. Petersburg to the different provincial cities For a number of years Russia has been anxlously waiting for this ukase. The pale, emaciated faces of students, and the bitter tears of fathers and mothers prove this beyond any doubt. Therefore we believe that many prayers will now be offered for the Czar, the triple Liberator.'

It may seem strange that the dismission of Count Tolstoy from the Ministry of Public Instruction is here put on the same footing with the emancipation of the serfs and the liberation of the Bulgarian Christians from the Turkish yoke. Yet it is true that the overthrow of Tolstoy is one of the surest means to recatablish order and peace in Russia, In reality he has been one of the most energetic, though unwilling, progenitors of Nihilism. His obsolete system of education, known under the name of the classical system, and especially his barsh method of enforcing it, could not have been surpassed as a means of creating discontent, provoking attacks on the administration, and raising a relentless opposition to it among the students, as well as among their parents and friends.

All teachers of village and town schools were treated by Count Tolstoy as possible conspirators, and he put them under a shameful system of espionage. The lowest local officials, the priests, and the nobles were empowered by him to investigate at their pleasure the conduct of any teacher and to report to the Director of the Educational District. In all Russia there is no position harder, more irksome, or more ill-paid than that of the village teacher.

The Russian Classical Gymnasium, or Lite-

The Russian Classical Gymnasium, or Literary College, may be truthfully called the purgatory of youth. The or-gramme includes Greek, Latin, German, French, and Russian universal history and Russian bistory; geography, physics, and natural history; grammar, rhetoric, and the history of literature, both Russian and universal; sacred history, the orthodox catechism, and the church services; arithmetic, Algebra, geometry, and trigonometry, dox catechism, and the church services; arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and trigonometry. The course lasts eight years. No person is admitted to a university unless he passes a satisfactory examination in a classical gymnesium, and this is not an easy thing to do. Of fifty publis entering a gymnesium only about if tense perhaps only five are granted the right to enter a university if they can pass the preliminary examination. Now, no young man of common ability can get through the gymnesium unless he has two sets of teachers—the gymnesium teachers and private teachers, or conches, who instruct him at home. That is what amnoys the parents and exhausts their pockets. But there

ne has two sets of teachers, or coaches, who instruct him at home. That is what amonys the parents and exhausts their pockets. But there is no help for it, for in Russia, as in China, since the prestige of birth is gone, the future carrier of a young man depends on his passing these numerous and multifarious examinations. In our country there is no future for the youth discharged from the gymnasium, except, perhaps, in the ranks of the revolutionists. Here we have the explanation of many cases of suicide. A student having reserved a had mark, for instance, in Grock, sees the university door closed in his face, and with it all chances for an honest carrier gone, and in sheer despair he kills himself.

As to the hardships of the Russian student's life in the university, the readers of The Sun are pretty well informed. Suffice it to say here that, for one reason or another, fully half of the students is ave the university before receiving their diploma. This is the contingent from which Nihilism is constantly recruited.

It used to be a common thing for the Czar's courts to represent he political prisoners with being "only half educated." but the parents of these unfortunate vouths felt that at least half the blame rested with the Ministry of Public Instruction. It is reported here that, in obedience to the public demand, Gen. Melkoff requested the Czar's dimensional District, a liberal and able administrator, who by his tact has successed in satisfying both the German and Russian population of his district.

With the fail of the Minister who for over ten years has tried only to realize the programme of the retrearcle, unpatriotic Mozeovite party, the interess of the growing generation and of the country at large will at last, it is hoped, rethe interests of the growing generation and of the country at large will at last, it is hoped, re-ceive due attention. The jubilant lussings be-lieve that at last the time has come to stop sing-ing the satirical song:

We have a Ministry of Enlightenment For stapefying the pupils minds

We have a Ministry of Echichtenment
For stapetying the upplied minds:
The new departure is aiready felt by the
former enemies of the students. The most
throughout them, Prince Meshchersky, his
thus confessed his sins in his pumpilet." Don't
Slander the Youths: "It was we." he says,
who calumniated the youths before the people; we shall not repeat that again; it is a foult
before the country and a sin before God. Our
foolish words enused hundreds of students to
perish at the very dawn of life, and to overgrowd
the prisons, hospitals, garrets, and graveyards."

It is confidently expected here that the new
Minister will do away, in the first place, with
those measures of his predecessor that are
most unpopular, to wit. The requirement of
the so-called realistic gymnusium; the
exclusion from the university of graduates of
the so-called realistic gymnusiums, where the
matural sciences and the modern infuguages are
taught in preference to the classics; the similar
exclusion of the graduates of the theological
seminaries, and the prohibition which has restrained private parties and towns from estatus
ishing industrial schools. But, above all, Russia expects and demands a judicious and humane treatment of the students.

Another Concellents

Another Concellents

Another Concellents

Another Concellents

The most
thus confident in search with the semetimes duit, and so some body being always on the spot with a joke, a story
or a serap of news.

—Alleia Jourdan, the actress, who died in
Cincumani lately, was famous in the variety meaters or
somebody being always on the spot with a joke, a story
or a serap of news.

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Another Consolidation Plan.

A new plan for the consolidation of the Brooklyn gascompanies hasbeen quictly advanced in Brooklyn.
The companies have each made an agreement with the Metropolitan Garlight Company to consulptate under the terms of the act of 1871, permitting that company t absorb other companies. Whether all of the companies have been admitted to the bargain is still a secret, but it have been admitted to the bargain is still a secret, but; is shelieved that adjar included, with the isosable exception of the Nassan and People's Companies, which is lissed to enter into the first promoved consolidation. The rival y threatened by the new Futton Municipal Companies to the effort to consolidate. The contained the continued companies will be the aggregate value at the storage of the stock of the different companies at present prices, and the continued companies will be thought the sum of their continued independence on the will be supported in the stock of the different companies at present prices, and the continued independence of the will be supported in the price of the supported in the continued of the sum of their continued to the sum of their states of the supported the sum of their supported their supported their supported their supported to the sum of their supported their supported to the sum of their supported their supported to the support

Information from a Prophet. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT!

rom 1851 to 1858 we had seven years of plenty. From 1835 to 1845 we had seven years of want. From 1865 to 1872 we had seven years of plorty. From 1872 to 1870 we had seven years of want. consequently I prophesy as follows: Consequently I prophesy as follows:

From 1876 to 1886 we shall have seven years of plenty.

From 1886 to 1886 we shall have seven years of want,

Grant will be elected next toll, and the country will

sever see better inness mear the close of his ferm we
thall have shother invasion of Mexico, which will ren

ter it increases to keep it frant in the Presidential class;

file Canadians will aise invade our Northern states in

relabilities of all the release the will have been found

on trem by the I rela Notiona. It not being be to the spring

of 1887.

New YOUK, May 20.

A Pertinent Yet Imperiment Question. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SUL! How do

Mr. Henry Racy and W. J. H. happen to know so much about the had books? Is it from hearsay or have they read them? And it they read them, why did they read them? Was it that they might subject they have the state of the state

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. I C C R -The total debt of the United States is

The ex Premier's name is pronounced as though to Beek node of. If your triend pronounces if Beck-id, he is wrong, J P. L. Brummaram is a corruption of Ricologham, by hame of the well-known Logish, manufacturing while the place in the attractive of the language and multiple attractive of the language and

Borkkeeper-You can have a wrek or so at moderate expense, and find fast fishing, at any of the stations on the sum and or Sation James, or almost any home on the exactricular Lond (stand), between the middle of June and the middle of September. "Constant Reader"-You would undoubtedly be permitted to vote on your lattier's certificate of maturaiza-lion. But you will and any amounter. That incoming but images for of election might warm you by setting but own certificate. As you come afford 12 years of age of your arrival in this country, joe and extantion exclude all your crying by one witness that you have layed furnity in years.

Pleurisy Pains and all Asthmatic and Bronchial Affec-tions are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant—Ads.

BUNREAMS.

-A leading hotel in Dundee, Scotland, is enished throughout with furniture made in Gran. Rapids, Mich.

-The money spent for tobacco in this ountry, according to The Resuller, exceeds in amount the spenditure for bread.

-The Island of Elba, Napoleon's first

raile home, has been devastated this spring by an army of locusts from Africa.

-At the opening of every new Parliament n Italy each member receives a new medal commemors

tive of the occasion, struck specially at the royal mi The medal for the XIVth Parliament is now being coin -Mr. Gladstone at the Academy dinner observed to Lord Derby, who sat next to him, in a tone which was perhaps intended to be, certainly was, over

-John Cox slept in a house, at Muncle Ind., that had very thin walls. One night an unknown enemy fired a bullet through the side of the building into Cox's room, calculating the direction so well that the struck the bed on which he lay.

heard, that he did not propose to retain the Premierahi

-Lord Lyons, on his recent visit to Lonon, expressed to Lord Granville his desire to be re eased from the Ambassadorship at Paris. Should his retirement take place, Lord Rosebery will step into his hoes, as a training for the Foreign Secretary -A peasant who had during fifty years

treased in female attire and been considered a woman was recently sent to a hospital in Milan, and was there discovered by the surgeons in charge to be a man. The man had been formally married to a ma--On the 1st of May a new telegraphic ule went into operation in Switzerland. At the request of the sender, the message must be delivered open at the

for whom it is intended, immediate attention may b -Bernard Goodman married the widow Powers, at Chicago, but soon transferred his love to her daughter Neily, aged 14. He asked the giri to clope with and marry him. She refused, and immediately told her mother of the offer. Mrs. Goodman was ili, and the

shock of this news killed her instantly.

lesignated domicile, so that, in the absence of the person

-The Rev. Webster Hazlewood of Roxbury, Masa, told his wife that he was tired of her, and wished she would get a divorce, so that he could marry a more congenial woman. She did as he requested, he providing the evidence of his own criminality. He is now free, but was compelled to retire from the ministry -Cardinal Newman assisted recently at vespers at the Oratory in South Kensington, and attrac ed such an ecormous mass of people that the police had to keep back numbers seeking admission. The venerable

ecclesiastic, recovered from his recent accident, is repre sented as in excellent health and the enjoyment of th -Pulling matches by steamboats are still ago, the Gardner, for years regarded as the most power ful vessel on the lakes, was beaten by the Johnson. Ir these contests the boats are fastened together by a rone running from stem to stern, and then both are started at

the same instant.

-The demand for holy images having lately decreased in Russia, some of the manufacturer changed their business and resorted to torging Russian bank notes, which gave them a handsome profit. But this occupation having been broken up by the police, the forgers have taken up another business, that of diggin -Aiready more than forty Parliamentary

election petitions have arisen out of the lategeneral rico-tion, and additional judges will, besides the three at present on the rote, be selected to hear these cases. O the above number of petitions it is auticipated that one or two at least have become void in consequence of the necessary formalities not having been complied with. -Italian statisticians calculate that fifty sousand Italians emigrate to the North and South Americas yearly. Up to 1871 South America had re-

ceived 227,600 Italian settlers. The numbers now leaving the peninsula are alarming the landowners: during March a single steamer here away to Montevided 1 300, and other steamers shipped nearly as many at a load -According to the United States Consulat Birmingham, England, the exports of hardware thence to this country for the quarter ending March 31 were £117.316, against £11.004 in the same period of last year, an increase of \$530,000. Of metal sheathing, nearly \$30,000 worth has been despatched, against \$225 law

year, and more than \$15,500 of anvils and vises in excess of last year. -Two pedestrian shows are travelling through the country, circus fashion. One is managed by O'Leary, and usually occupies large public buildings. The other is Haverly's enterprise, and the walking is done in a big tent. The races last six days each, at twelve hours a day. The best figures thus far in such a

ontest are 440 for Hughes, the "lepper." The first prize is usually \$500. -The London Times says that the Russian Nibilists carry about their persons the types with which they do their printing. If it is necessary to publish a proclamation or other document, the compositors meet in secret, and in the quickest possible way put in type the manuscript, and then print it from a hand press When the necessary number of copies is ready, the press

s taken to pieces and put in the pockets of the conspira tors, who immediately return to their homes -Sixty spies are paid by the State in Turkey to hang about the begans and streets, attending as much as possible to everyledy else's business, and is bring to the palace regularly their budgets of small talk and gossip, while five professional talkers are siways on

ging himself through a creek and hiding on the other side -The declaration of the suffrage women, made in a National Convention at Indianapolis, a few days are, under the direction of Susan B. Anthony, is as follows: "In this year of Presidential nominations, of political campaigns, we announce our determination to support no party, by whatever name called, unless such party shall in its platform first emphatically endorse and support our demand for a recognition of the exact and permanent political equality of woman with myo, and we hereby declare that we shall hold any party as an enemy that does not make woman suffrage a permanent and immediate demand in its platform of p

-The Marquis Tseng, Chinese Minister to England, has started a drag, which he drives or after-noons to the amazement and admiration of the outside barbarian. Teens is hardly the Chinaman of the tea chest or the remance of travel. He speaks five European languages, plays the piano like Hatle, would had be own at billiards with the best amateur, has continued an arrecte on Confucius to a London macanine, and rises to Western injury as one to the manner horn. Malines eta beside him. The Chinese conclinar costone bring blue and yellow estin in the principal statement dress. with stuff of all the other shades in the accessories, it is a highly pictoresque turnout

-A picture which has in its time undergone several very severe orderly is soon to be put up at public auction at the Hotel Dronot. It is the "Jadament f Sidomon," by Rubens, which, while in the Museum 33 Antwerp, was struck by a cannon ball during the spice of 1832, and was so dangered that its repairs zino the to 1.2 to trance. Its mistortones did not sub liefs. It siter its removal to Paris, it received another care shot during the revolution in 1848, which struckly it we are to believe tradition, in exactly the same spot as the first one. This wound has also been carefully healed and the pleture will now, it is to be hoped, but a more peaceable home than has hitherto fallen to its lot.

... The past year was not a presperous year for the shipbuilding industry of Constanto more non-bow vessels built and registered beautiful of TASET and against 340 ressels of 101,550 tops in 1878 with there were constructed and ressels, and 1873 Canada, however, said hours the print reforth, maritime power of the world, tracking all Norway, which ranks third. In 1977 the art fifth among the increasing States Have account of the place, but last year that may not done prices but last year that the part was a few prices. her tonnage 34 194 lons, while in the same

-There have been some splential tall to \$ vivants from Scott's onvole given in his first distress. Military parture. If the scale of Lover, was represented by Nrs I had to all the and Mr. Gotter Pearse for Genetic Releases. A Love paper Maya: "It will be difficult to negative 3.5. picture of EMs atending with her then the hair flowing down her back one hard to assert the large water than the hair the hair than the hair t jacket of thewered print, and to be a warm Marine a nate law. The Prince and Prince se of Wales were present